

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 48.—No. 4.] LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1823. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.

TO  
THE PEOPLE OF  
KENSINGTON, CHELSEA  
AND FULHAM,

*On the Extortions and the Insolence of the Turnpike-Toll Collectors and Renters; and also on the conduct of the Trustees of the Turnpike Roads.*

Kensington, October 23, 1823.

MY NEIGHBOURS,

THE insolence of many of the gate-keepers on the roads of these populous villages has long been a subject of complaint with those whose affairs compel them to go through the gates; but, until of late, it does not appear to have been suspected, that they were guilty of *extortion* to any considerable extent. The decision

of Monday last, at Bow-street, proves, however, that their *extortion* has been such as to match their long and well-known *insolence*.

This decision and the proceedings which led to it are of great importance to the whole kingdom, and especially to those who live in the vicinage of the metropolis, all round which this extortion has been so long in practice; but, perhaps, of all the numerous villages in this immense circle, none have suffered more injury from this cause than the three villages mentioned at the head of the Letter that I have now the honour to address to you; that is to say, of all the King's Christian subjects, none have suffered more from this impudent system of Jewish extortion than we have.

A circumstance which adds

considerably to the indignation that we naturally feel on the occasion, is, that the injury, the loss, from this scandalous system of extortion has fallen chiefly upon the owners of *ass-carts* and *one-horse carts*. I am aware, that, *ultimately, and generally speaking*, the toll, like most taxes, falls upon the *consumer*. A carter, who was bargaining with me, the other day, about bringing a load from Isleworth, reminded me of the *tolls* he had to pay; and, he told me, that *if I would pay the tolls*, he would do the job for so much. I, therefore, in that case, paid the tolls. But, in the case of hay, straw, garden-stuff, carriers' loads, and the like, where there is no bargain to be made with a particular person, the *toll falls upon the owner of the cart*. The nurseryman and gardener do not raise his prices on account of the toll. The carrier do not raise the price of his parcels. The ass-cart man do not put the additional toll on his goods. And, thus, in the far greater part of cases, the extortion pinches a description of persons, who, above almost any class that I know of, merit, not only protection from wrong, but all the encouragement which the rich are able to bestow on them. For, here is a class of men, just emerging, just raising their heads up above the state of mere daily labour; just beginning to get a little property; just beginning to conceive a hope of being able to secure themselves and their children from the pauper-list; and, building this hope, too, not on the chapter of *gamble* of any sort, but on the acquirements of their incessant labour. Extortion is *always* hateful; it is always worthy of severe reprobation and punishment; it is in its very nature excessively odious: what, then, must it be, when practised on a set of men like these; who rise early, lay themselves down late, and whose example is calculated to produce so excellent an effect? What must it be, when employed to take from each of these laborious and exemplary families a pound



or two of bread a day, and to put the amount into the pockets of a tribe of Jews? And, my neighbours, what will be your surprise (not to say indignation), when you find, as you will by-and-by, that this base extortion has been practised under the pretended sanction of an Act of Parliament, and that that Act of Parliament protects the extortioners from punishment by indictment, and wholly deprives the injured parties of that redress, which the Common Law gives, and which has, in this case, now been, for the first time, taken away?

However, we must endeavour, when Parliament meets, to regain the protection to honest men which has thus been taken from them; and, in the meanwhile, to ascertain *what remedies* the Parliament has thought proper to leave us. But, first of all, it will be useful to make a plain statement of the case, which I cannot do in any way better, perhaps, than in giving a narrative of my proceedings against the toll-collectors of the

roads leading to the Westward, through the gates at *Hyde Park* Corner and *Pimlico*, just saying, by way of preface, *what these roads are*, and under *what acts* they exist; because some of my readers may have the means of obtaining, or of referring to, the acts. What we chiefly want at present is, to know how to go to work, to get back the money, which the Jews have unjustly sacked. However, I will lay my narrative before the Public; and then, I will give some advice as to this matter.

The decision at Bow-street, and the penalties inflicted (a particular account of which shall be given by-and-by), related to transactions upon two different roads; that is to say, roads existing, under two different Acts of Parliament. For instance, although from *Hyde Park*, the road is, in fact, one, speaking of the earth and the banks, it is *in law* a part of two roads; because the authority to collect tolls upon it is given by two distinct Acts of Parliament.

And not only is this the case; not only are there two Acts of Parliament giving this authority; but there are two distinct sets of trustees for managing the affairs of the roads. And, here, let me observe, that these trustees are usually very numerous; a hundred or more perhaps to each turnpike-road. They consist of persons of property residing near the road. They receive *no pay*. They act under an *oath*; and they are to act according to the rules and regulations of the Act of Parliament. A certain number of them must be present at the performance of certain acts to make what they do legal. One of the things which they have to do, is, to **LEASE THE TOLLS**, when they think proper to lease them. This is a very important part of their duty, and numerous precautions are taken by the law to prevent any *collusion* or cheating in the discharge of this part of their duty. The trustees act, in fact, for the Public; and, if they let the tolls, the more money they get for them, the more they have to lay out upon the road; or, if the road be in sufficiently good state, they may *lower the tolls*. Hence it is very clear, that the trustees ought to be very watchful as to the conduct of the per-

sons, to whom they let the tolls. It is the duty of trustees, when they let the tolls, to take care to let them for as much as can be got; and to take care also, that the lessees do not extort upon that public, to act for whose benefit, the trustees are solemnly sworn.

Now, then, the two roads in question, are as follows. The first road stands upon chap. 13. of the 51st year of the reign of Geo. 3. In other words, an Act passed on the 4th of April, 1811. This road is called the road, from *Hyde Park Corner to Counters' Bridge*; that is to say, a sort of drain, where the mud runs through from KENNEDY and LEE'S Nursery Garden, across the road down towards the swamps of FULHAM. That is *Counters' Bridge*, which I must have gone over several thousand times, and yet I never knew of its existence till I had occasion to look at this Act of Parliament. But, this road has many others belonging to it. Suppose yourself at Hyde Park Corner and going on to the westward: all the roads and lanes lying to your left hand down as far as the Thames, whether they run cross-ways or long-ways; all of them, (except the King's road), belong to this first turnpike-



road; so that, the gate at Hyde Park Corner, that at Kensington, that at Pimlico, the bar at Chelsea, the bar at Little Chelsea, the gate at Queen's Elm, and the bar at Gloucester-road, all belong to this first turnpike-road.

The other road stands upon chap. 16. of the 43d of Geo. 3.; in other words, the Act was passed on the 24th of March, 1823. This road begins at Counters' Bridge in the parish of Kensington, goes on through Hammersmith, Turnham Green, Brentford, Hounslow and to the powder-mills on Hounslow Heath; and at Hounslow, it branches off and goes to Cranford Bridge. I had nothing to do with any part of this road, except with the gate at Hammersmith, which is not more than two or three hundred yards from Counters' Bridge. Close to this gate at Hammersmith, is a bar that stops you from going down to North End, Fulham.—In short, it is impossible to move about the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington and Fulham (except you go on foot) without having your hand constantly in your pocket for money to be given to these gate-keepers. The sums collected must be enormous: but, of that, more another time: at present I will confine

myself to the matter more immediately before us, and will, as I proposed, proceed with my narrative.

On the 28th August, just as I was about to get on horseback, to go to the country, a neighbour called upon me, and represented to me, that the toll-keepers were extorting from the one-horse cart men one half more than the poor fellows ought to pay. He told me what they were taking. I looked into the Act of Parliament (chap. 95. 4th year of Geo. 4.) passed on the 19th July last, and I found, that, if my neighbour's account were correct, there was a very wicked extortion going on. I had no time to set about a remedy then; and, therefore, I begged my neighbour to wait till I came back from the country, observing to him, at the same time, that I thought it but fair, to tell the fellows that they were extorting, and to give them notice of my intention. I was going down into Sussex, and the readers of the Register will recollect that I went from thence into Kent, and did not get home again until the 6th Sept. My road to Sussex lay through the gate at Kensington, through the bar at Little Chelsea, and over Battersea-bridge. As I went through the gate at Kensing-

ton, I asked the gate-keeper how much he took now for a one-horse cart; with as much insolence as man could express by countenance and gesture, he told me fourpence halfpenny. I told him he was acting in violation of the law; that I should be back again in about a fortnight; and that if I found him persevering in this demand upon the one-horse carts, I certainly would call him to account. His words were these:—"You be damned; don't stand here bothering; go along and mind your own business." When I came to the bar at Little Chelsea, I gave the same notice. The fellow at the bar set up a sort of hooting laugh, pointing his finger up at me. I saw a poor man with a jack-ass cart, a little further on the road, and I requested him to come to me when I should return from the country, that I might instruct him how to get justice on these extortioners; for this poor man, with his little screealy jack-ass, and a cart, which, with the ass in it, I could have taken and carried upon my back; this poor man had been paying ever since the 10th July, three halfpence a day more than was paid at the same bar by a Lord going through in his gig; and these villainous toll-collectors had been extort-

ing from the poor man's family the price of a pound of bread, every day in the week except Sunday!

When I returned from the country, I had a great deal of business to attend to; and, indeed, until the 10th of this month, I never was able to find time to call these people to account. About a week before the 10th, a man brought me some things from Reigate with his little horse and cart. The horse and cart were just the things for putting in practice my intention with respect to these toll-keepers. On the 10th, therefore, I sallied forth with James Palmer, his cart and horse, going first through the Kensington Gate. There the man demanded, insisted on and took fourpence halfpenny, the same at Hammersmith Gate. At Little Chelsea Bar, the fellow obstructed and hindered us; but when I told him the consequences, he took threepence, and let us pass. At Hyde Park Corner, the man demanded fourpence halfpenny, and would not let us pass without it. We did not pass, but went down to Pimlico. There the collector demanded fourpence halfpenny, obstructed and hindered us; but finally took threepence. We then went across the Thames, and found just the same practices going on



at the Elephant and Castle, at Kennington and at Vauxhall. On the 11th October I went out again, in order to see whether the visit of the day before had produced any effect. At Kensington Gate I began again; and there the gate-keeper took threepence, though, for the same cart, with the same empty hamper in it the day before, fourpence halfpenny had been taken at the same gate. It is not more than half a mile I should think, from the Kensington Gate to the Hammersmith Gate, and at this latter, the fellow demanded and took fourpence halfpenny, giving me by way of change, a torrent of the most villanous abuse; but, as that is to be the subject of a hearing hereafter, I say no more about it at present. We went back to Hyde Park Corner, where the man took threepence, though the night before, the gate-keeper had insisted upon having fourpence halfpenny. Thence we went to Queen's Elm, where the gate-keeper would not let us through without the fourpence halfpenny. I turned back and came home, but not without receiving from this gate-keeper a large load of most viperous abuse.

It is necessary to observe, that, on the 10th October at every one

of the gates that I went to, I remonstrated with the gate-keeper; told him that he was violating the law, told him what my object was; but in every instance, except at Gloucester-road bar, and at Chelsea bar, I received some ill answer or other, in addition to the obstruction and hinderance, and in some cases, in addition to the extortion. Let me state, however, that I should not have been thus indulgent, if I had known on the 10th what I had found out on the 11th; namely, that these extortioners were a nest of Jews. I had no idea of this. I did not think that we were Jew-ridden to this extent. I have since found, that, directly or indirectly, these tribes of Jews have their hands on a large part of the turnpike tolls of the whole kingdom; and especially of those within fifty miles of the metropolis. This is touching us with a heavy hand, indeed. These Jews are also, I find, renters of *post horse duty*; and thus have their hands in our pockets all over the country. They are the "*farmers*" of tolls and taxes. The Jew Levi, when before the Magistrates at Bow-street, said that I was an *enemy* of all turnpikes and all trustees and all commissioners. I certainly am an enemy of all Jews, and of all farmers of tolls

and taxes. The letting of the taxes to farms produced the dethronement of two or three of our English kings; and, amongst all those who had a hand in producing the revolution in France, none laboured with so much effect as the *Farmer General of Taxes*; a fact which is perfectly well known to every one at all acquainted with the causes of that most tremendous revolution.

The Jews have never been found numerous and opulent in any country which was not fast going to decay; but more of this by-and-by: at present let me proceed with my narrative. Finding the Jews incorrigible; finding them also impudent and insolent; finding them so shameless, so barefacedly extorting, I said, I will not take these fellows before Justices of the Peace: I will indict them for the extortion; and with this determination I came home on the 10th October in the evening. But when I came to look again at the Act of Parliament, I found, to my utter astonishment, and I must add to my indignation, the following words, which secure the Jews, and which takes from the Public, the protection of the common law.

The words (in the Act of the 19th July last) are these, "Pro-

vided always, and be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons who shall ask and take more toll than he is authorised to take by this Act, or any Act now in force, or by any Act hereafter to be made and passed, shall be prosecuted by Indictment for Extortion, or otherwise, nor any other proceeding be adopted against such person or persons for the offence aforesaid, other than by prosecuting for the forfeiture and penalty before a Justice of the Peace, as is herein or by the said recited Act admitted."

Who could have believed this, if it were not actually visible in print. Never before where words like these put into an Act of Parliament. The utmost penalty is five pounds; and though these Jews may extort to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, though they may carry on this extortion with the most atrocious audacity; though they may curse and revile, as their progenitors did Stephen and even our Saviour himself; you have no other remedy than that of getting a penalty, the utmost of which is five pounds! The Jew Levi and his Attorney asserted before the Magistrates at Bow-street that Mr. FRANK-



LAND LEWIS and Lord SHAF-  
TESBURY assured them, at the  
time when the Act was before the  
House, that it would authorize  
them to go on collecting the four-  
pence halfpennies from the one-  
horse carts. This assertion was  
made on Thursday the 16th of  
October, when we were the first  
time before Sir RICHARD BIRNIE.  
When we were before him again  
last Monday, they were reminded  
of what they had said about Mr.  
FRANKLAND LEWIS and  
Lord SHAFTESBURY. They  
denied (though I have plenty of  
witnesses to prove,) that they men-  
tioned Lord SHAFTESBURY.  
However, they stuck to FRANK-  
LAND LEWIS, and said be-  
sides, that they had the same as-  
surance from the Clerk of the  
House of Commons that drew up  
the Bill.

What! Well then, we are come  
to a pretty pass, indeed! The  
whole story may be a lie. This  
Levi and the Attorney told a  
barefaced lie before the Magis-  
trate's face, on the Thursday.  
They both asserted, that they had  
no knowledge of any complaint  
having been made, until they read  
of it in the Morning Chronicle of  
Tuesday; when they actually  
brought to Bow-street a letter  
from their advocate Mr. Law, who

had been retained (he said in the  
letter), to appear in answer to  
the summonses; and whose letter  
was dated on the Monday! Capa-  
ble as they were of a lie like this;  
masters as they were of audacity  
sufficient to enable them to tell this  
lie to the Magistrate in the execu-  
tion of his office; there can be little  
doubt that they would not boggle  
at telling a lie about FRANK-  
LAND LEWIS and the Clerk  
of the House of Commons; so  
that we will set it down as a lie  
of theirs, and not suppose a band  
of Jews, whose very dead car-  
casses the ancient laws of England  
would not suffer to be deposited  
within the bounds of any city, had  
a hand in framing a law for the  
governing and binding of Eng-  
lishmen; and yet, I must ask,  
and we must all ask, and we  
must ask the Parliament, too,  
when it shall meet again; we must  
ask, how there came to be inserted  
in an English Act of Parliament,  
a clause (clause 50.), to secure  
extortion, and to take from the  
King's subjects the protection of  
the common law. That the Jews  
had any hand in framing this Act,  
it would be horrible, indeed, to  
suppose, and I do not suppose  
it; but this I must say, and this  
I will say, that, if Levi had drawn  
up the Act himself, and had pre-

meditated the extortion which has been committed, he could not have framed the fiftieth clause in a manner better suited to his purpose and his intention. Had it not been for this clause, I should have indicted a score of these fellows at the Sessions. They would at this moment, in all likelihood, have been at the Tread Mill. They well knew that I could not indict them. They well knew all about clause 50; and, therefore, they were bold and insolent. They took threepence of some, fourpence halfpenny of others; they treated the people and the law with scorn; because they well knew, that the Act of Parliament contained something to screen them from any thing like punishment; and that though scores were at the Tread Mill for offences purely trifling compared to theirs; though scores of Christians were suffering thus, the Jews were safe.

In returning to my narrative, and bringing back the reader to the proceedings at Bow-street on Monday last, I must revert a little to a circumstance that took place on the previous Thursday at Bow-street. On that day, the Jew Levi, after asserting, that I had called him a *Jew thief*, had the base insolence

to call me an *Atheist*. I had given him no sort of provocation, I had never seen him that I know of, and certainly never spoken to him in my life. I had not summoned him to Bow-street. I had never mentioned or heard his name, until after my first application for the summonses. I had never called him or any one a Jew thief; and yet this audacious Jew called me an *Atheist*, and that, too, in the face of the Magistrate before whom he stood!

When Magistrates act in the sort of way that those of Bow-street have acted upon this occasion, they want no compliments or commendations from any body; and, therefore, I shall attempt nothing of the kind. It was a little oversight in Sir RICHARD BIRNIE to suffer this impudent Jew to affix the appellation of *Atheist* on one who had justly accused his agents of extortion; but indeed, such rare audacity; such monstrous impudence; such out of the way effrontery, takes the quickest man by surprise; and the thing passes by without receiving just animadversion. This was manifestly the case in this instance. Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, when he came to consult the Act of Parliament; when he came to reflect that my complaint was



just, and to reflect also on the magnitude of the extortion; when he saw me, as he must have seen me, in the discharge of a duty towards the Public, and actuated by none but the most disinterested motives: when he came thus to view the matter, he must have seen the monstrousness of a Jew being suffered to call me an *Atheist*, and that, too, before a Magistrate sitting on his bench.

It was manifestly in this state of mind that Sir RICHARD BIRNIE (while we were waiting for the arrival of Mr. LAW) took occasion to observe on the *language* which had been made use of when we were last before him. I, as some of the newspapers have stated, then said, "Yes, Sir, and this JEW DOG had the audacity to call me an *Atheist*." Upon this, there now was a sort of barking on the part of the Jew, upon which I repeated, "Yes, Sir, I was called an *Atheist* by this JEW DOG." Some of the vile newspapers have said, that Colonel CLITHERO, who they say, was sitting on the Bench, cried out that such *language* ought not to be tolerated. I don't know Colonel CLITHERO. There were a dozen gentlemen sitting on the Bench. If any Magistrate had done what Colonel CLITHERO is said to have done, I certainly

should have gone as far as that respect which is due to a Bench of Magistrates from every man, and in which I have never been wanting in my life; I should have gone as far as that respect would let me go in giving Col. CLITHERO a rap upon the knuckles. However, I perceived nothing of the kind. I did not know any of the gentlemen sitting on the Bench, except Sir RICHARD BIRNIE and Mr. MINSHULL. None of them interfered in the business; and of course, the Jew newspapers have told a lie upon Colonel CLITHERO. It is curious enough, that the Jew Levi, actually took an opportunity at the meeting at Bow-street on the Thursday, to praise the *Old Times* and the *Morning Herald*, calling them respectable papers. I have often said, that the London press, is in great part *owned by the Jews*. There was a Jew of the name of King, who owned in part or in whole, two or three of the newspapers; and I am quite satisfied that the far greater part of them are now *in the pay* of the Jews, at any rate.

For my part, nothing that Col. CLITHERO, or any body else can say, will alter my way of thinking, or my language with regard to this description of infidels and

blasphemers. I think of them; and I talk of them, as our ancestors thought and talked of them; and, if I had power equal to my will, they should be treated now as they were treated in former times; and how *that was*, my readers will gather from the following extract from Jacob's Dictionary of the Laws of England.

"In former times, the Jews and  
"all their goods were at the disposal of the chief lord where  
"they lived; who had *an absolute property in them*; and they  
"might not remove to another lord  
"without his leave: and we read  
"that KING HENRY III. sold the  
"Jews for a certain term of years  
"to EARL RICHARD, his brother.  
"They were distinguished from  
"the Christians in their *lives*, and  
"at their *deaths*; for they wore  
"a badge on their outward garments, in the shape of a table,  
"and were fined if they went  
"abroad without such badges, and  
"they were never buried within  
"the walls of any city, but without  
"the same, and anciently not  
"permitted to burial in the country.—The 53 Hen. III. is  
"called *Provisiones de Judaismo*;  
"and by the statute 18 Edw. I.  
"the King had a fifteenth granted  
"him *pro expulsione Judæorum*.  
"In the 16th year of Edw. I. all

"the Jews in England were imprisoned; but they redeemed  
"themselves for a vast sum of  
"money: notwithstanding which,  
"anno 19 of that King, he banished them all.—(p. 54.) And  
"they remained in banishment 364  
"years; till OLIVER CROMWELL  
"restored them to their trade and  
"worship here.—The Jews are  
"here by an implied licence, but  
"on a proclamation of banishment: 'tis like a determination  
"of letters of safe conduct to an  
"alien enemy, who was here by  
"virtue of such letters before."

So that Col. CLITHERO, if he had found fault with my language with regard to the Jew, would, at any rate, have had nothing like law to keep him in countenance. Is not Dog a name good enough, nay, too good, for one who boasts that he is descended from the murderers of Christ? If Christianity be part and parcel of the law of the land, are not those worse than dogs, who boast that they are descended from the murderers of the authors of that religion; and whose very name indicates that they would, if they could, crucify him again? Of other infidels it is said, that they are punished by the law, not for entertaining, but for promulgating their infidel opinions; for promul-



gating their attacks upon Christianity. And what, then, do these monsters do? Do not they promulgate their attacks upon Christianity? Do not they boast of being descended from the murderers of Christ? Do not they, in their blasphemous assemblies called synagogues, call Jesus Christ an impostor, and treat his faith and doctrine with the utmost contempt? What! Talk about Christianity being part and parcel of the law of the land, and deliver us up at the same time to be tolled and taxed by the Jews!

Very wise, indeed, was it in the law to make this description of wretches the absolute property of the lords of manors. This shows their quality of *dog*. King Henry sold them. They wore badges, as sheep or forest ponies are marked, to be distinguished as the property of this man or that man. Our ancestors no more thought of burying them like other people, than we think of burying dogs like men. It was worthy of a Christian country to refuse them burial at all, and to cause their carcasses to be flung into the sea. Edward the First was certainly the greatest man (*before the present King*) that ever sat upon the English Throne. He squeezed this accursed race; he imprisoned them

all; but, at last, he banished them, and they remained banished for three hundred and sixty-four years; during the reigns of sixteen kings and queens, from Edward the Second to Charles the First inclusive. They were permitted to return by the atrocious hypocrite and tyrant, the Usurper Cromwell. At the Restoration, they were again upon their old footing. By the law of England, *they are banished from England*. They are upon the footing of persons, banished by proclamation, but who remain here *under sufferance*. The King may drive them out when he pleases by proclamation; and, I would not be Minister of the King, unless that prerogative, at any rate, were acted upon. I do not like the Spanish Inquisition; but if I must choose; if I cannot get rid of Moses without the aid of Father Dominick, give me Father Dominick. To return, now, to what is of more immediate importance, and to hasten, while I have room, to that part of my letter which is to treat of *the means of getting the money back from these Jews*, let me first observe, that it is quite useless for me to take up the time of my neighbours, or that of my readers in general, with any thing in the way of *report* of the

speeches made by Mr. Law and to me on Monday last, at Bow-street. The decision of Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, which took place the next day, being so much more interesting than any such report. Some silly stuff and some lies, however, which have appeared in the newspapers; it is necessary to notice. These newspapers have said that I complimented Mr. LAW. To be sure, I did say that he had performed his office with good humour, and that he had commented on one part of the Act of Parliament with a good deal of ingenuity and ability; but it must be false to represent me as praising a speech of an hour and a quarter long, the whole of which I demolished in ten minutes. When Mr. LAW was begging hard for the Jew, he put me in mind of SCARLETT'S tears for the Chief of the Ramp; and I, looking up at him and laughing, said, "I hope I never shall have to fee a lawyer to pray for me; but, if I have, it shall certainly be you." This the newspaper fellows have thought proper to represent as a serious declaration on my part! But when did they ever represent any thing truly.

Mr. LAW appeared to me to have come perfectly well disposed

to deal with me as his brother-attempted to deal with me at Epsom, and I was perfectly well disposed to treat him as I treated his brother. He appears to have discovered pretty quickly, that it would be best to abstain from any thing personal; and, with the exception of "the person," and "this person," which escaped him once or twice, at the outset of his speech, his behaviour was not offensive. I noticed the "this person," but observed, that though he had condescended in that way, I should not, and that I should treat him as a gentleman, notwithstanding any thing that I might have perceived in his phraseology.

The substance of what Mr. LAW said was this: That Levy and his associates paid a certain sum of money for the gates; that they had contracted to receive the fourpence halfpenny for one-horse carts; that to prevent them from receiving that fourpence halfpenny would be in fact an act of dishonesty, though sanctioned by an Act of Parliament; that the Act of Parliament in question did not sanction such robbery of the contractors; that the act authorised the taking of the fourpence halfpenny; that, as a proof of this, there was a board at the toll-gates, put up by the trustees, sanction-



ing the taking of the fourpence halfpenny; and that, at any rate, the renters of the tolls were innocent, since they were thus openly authorised by the trustees to take the fourpence halfpenny.

My answer was this: The Act of Parliament does not authorize the taking of the fourpence halfpenny. As to the board put up by the trustees, the fact is worth just nothing at all in proof of the legality of the demand or of the innocent intention of the toll-collectors; for though I do not say or insinuate that that is the case in this instance; still, it is possible that in some cases, such a thing as a collusion may exist between the toll-renters and the trustees. That, as to the contract made by Levi and his associates, to receive the fourpence halfpenny; as to that contract, upon which the learned gentleman had said so much, what would the Magistrates think of it, and what would the learned gentleman himself think of it, when the facts were stated, namely, that the fourpence halfpenny was laid on (or, rather, the three halfpence,) by an Act which was passed just a year after Levi had made his contract! The old Act made the cart pay threepence; in August 1822, an Act was passed to make the cart pay four-

pence halfpenny in place of threepence; in July 1823, another Act was passed to bring it back to threepence; and yet this audacious Jew and his Attorney, aye, and his Barrister also, asserted that he, the Jew, did, in August 1821, contract to receive a toll that was not laid on until an Act passed for the purpose in 1822. The Jew said, that he made his contract in contemplation of having the fourpence halfpenny. Now, mark what a shocking liar: the Act, laying on the three halfpence, was passed by the Parliament, during a Session, which Session did not commence until six months after the Jew had made his contract!

And yet, Mr. LAW talked of the "bona fide honesty" of this Jew and his associates! The truth is, the law did authorize them to take the fourpence halfpenny until the new law was passed in July last. From January to July they got the three halfpennies for nothing, and when the new Act took them away they would not give them up, being countenanced in their extortion by the board, which, contrary to law, the trustees suffered to remain stuck up at the toll-gates. Some persons, however, more intelligent than one-horse cart owners in general,

refused to pay the fourpence halfpenny; threatened to complain against the toll-collectors, and, in short, resisted the demand. The "*bonâ fide honesty*" of Mr. LAW's clients induced them not to be so obstinate here. To such persons they gave way, I had six witnesses to prove this; so that here is clear proof of their having known what they were about. This is proof positive, that they knew what they were at, if Mr. Law did not know what he was at. The fact is, he must have been most grossly deceived. He might think it very desirable to foil and to mortify me. This was a feeling natural enough in almost any lawyer, but in him more especially; but he could not wish to be defeated by me; and if he had been fairly acquainted with the facts of the case, he must have known that, having for our judges acute and clear-headed men like the Magistrates of Bow-street, defeat was sure to be his lot. He was deceived with regard to the contract; deceived also with regard to the conduct of his clients, in taking threepence from some and fourpence halfpenny from others. I am sure he was deceived; for surprise and disappointment were on his countenance the moment I mentioned

the date of the contract and the scandalous circumstance of the Jew having taken threepence from the intelligent tradesmen and fourpence halfpenny from the labouring carters. He turned towards the attorney and asked him for explanation; but the holowness of his cause now became so manifest that more words became useless.

The effect produced by any thing that *we* had to say, was, I am convinced none at all; for, from the very outset; from the first opening of the business, Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, as he said the next day, when he decided, was convinced that the complaint was well founded. Indeed, the thing was so plain that there wanted little besides integrity in the Magistrate.

It was agreed before the commencement of the business on Monday that one case should decide the whole; so that the one case which we decided, did, in fact, decide *eighteen* cases. The Jews had to pay thirty-six pounds, besides my costs, which made the amount about forty-one or forty-two pounds, besides the Jew's own costs, which ought to be pretty large, seeing what his lawyer performed for him, and what Mr. DREW, his attorney, attempted to



perform for him. But, what is this paltry sum, compared with the immense sums which these Jews have pocketed. On a Saturday, on Tuesday and on Thursday, as many carts pass my door in an hour, as would give him *ten shillings* in three halfpennies. On an average the Jew has not gained so little by this extortion as six pounds a day, on the market-days, at any rate, on our two roads above mentioned. Then there is the Kent-road, the Kennington, the Croydon, the Vauxhall, and, in short, all round London; and I believe that this Jew and his associates are almost every where the renters.

Immense, then, are the sums which they have unjustly pocketed. I think that this Levi goes all down the North road for a great distance, and down towards Hertford, we know he does; because we saw the other day, that a bright youth of the name of *Peter Hardy*, a Magistrate at Stamford Hill, had suspended a decision until the Magistrates at Bow-street had decided. This bright gentleman *had the Act of Parliament before him*: that we see, for he quotes from it; and yet, he wanted to have the case argued by counsel before he came to a decision. Yes, and he had it argued by

counsel: one counsel with a wig and t'other counsel without a wig. If any man, out of Bedlam, can read clauses 18 and 19 of the Act of July last, and still have a doubt upon the subject; all that I can say is, that he ought not to remain out of Bedlam another hour.

It only remains for me to point out, in as brief and yet as plain a manner as I can, how the injured one-horse cart owners ought now to go to work to get back the money that has been extorted from them. Upon our two roads the sum extorted has been three-pence each time. Upon other roads it has been sometimes a penny, sometimes a halfpenny, sometimes twopence, sometimes threepence, and sometimes other sums. I shall state the case of our own one-horse cart men, and those upon other roads will be able to judge of their case by the statement which I shall make of our men's case. In order to make my statement as clear as possible, I will not only say what the law is, but will state why it was made what it is.

The Parliament wished to bring *broad wheels* into use as generally as possible. In August 1822, they made a law, which was to go into effect in January

1823, according to which law, pence halfpenny; so that, the in-  
one-horse carts which continued jury which the one-horse owners  
to have narrow wheels, were to have received has arisen between  
pay one half more than they paid the 19th July and the day of the  
before the month of January 1823. decision at Bow-street. It is easy  
Upon our two roads above men- for every man to ascertain how  
tioned, the one-horse carts have many times three halfpence have  
paid three pence for many years been extorted from him. From a  
past; therefore, as they did not Kensington carter going regularly  
make their wheels broad before to London with one cart, the sum  
January 1823, they began to has been about ten shillings; from  
pay one half more in January a Hammersmith carter going regu-  
1823; that is to say, they began to larly in the same manner, the sum  
pay fourpence halfpenny. Ac- has been about twenty shillings.  
cordingly the trustees put up the To get this money back, there  
board, authorising the Jews to are two ways of going to work;  
take the fourpence halfpenny. one is by applying to the Jews  
This was all right. The trus- and giving them the choice be-  
tees were right in putting up the tween summons and prosecution,  
board, and the Jews were right in and refunding. If I were a  
taking the fourpence halfpenny. carter, I should put the sum down  
But, on the 19th July last, another upon a piece of paper, I should  
act was passed, repealing the leave it at the gate with my  
other act with regard to the wheels name, and if the money were not  
of one-horse carts, and declaring there ready for me in three days, I  
that no one-horse cart, whether should get my summons, the way  
with narrow wheels or not, should of doing which is very simple and  
be subject to the additional toll very easy. The Magistrates at  
mentioned by the other act. Bow-street will not, I dare say,  
The moment this act was passed, the thank me; but I cannot help re-  
trustees ought to have put up commending to the labouring men,  
another board conformably to this who can be little used to these  
new act, and the toll-renters ought matters, to go to Bow-street by all  
to have ceased to take the addi- means, if they are at all within  
tional toll; but the trustees neg- reach of it. Go to the sitting Ma-  
lected their duty, and the toll- gistrate there; tell him the nature  
renters went on to take the four- and extent of the injury; tell him  
the getting back. The getting back



how much money has been ex-  
torted from you; and he will  
grant you a summons, and cause  
the summons to be served, and tell  
you when you are to attend. Be  
afraid of no lawyer, nor of any  
body else. Call upon the Ma-  
gistrate for protection and redress.  
Do this soberly and quietly, and  
you will obtain the redress. You  
must summon some particular per-  
son by name. You must recol-  
lect some one man to whom you  
have paid the over-toll since the  
19th of July; and when you have  
this man summoned and brought  
before the Magistrate, you have to  
swear that you paid the over-toll  
to him, on or about such a day.

The name of some one man to  
whom you have paid the overtoll you  
will easily find out; but you may,  
whenever you pay a toll, call upon  
the receiver of the toll to tell you  
his name; for, though he is com-  
pelled to have his name written  
over the toll-house door, you may  
not be able to read it, and, there-  
fore, the law has ordered, that he  
shall tell his name to every person  
who pays a toll, if such person  
choose to demand it.

However, "equitable adjust-  
ment" is the best mode of pro-  
ceeding. The getting back of the  
money is what I want to see ac-  
complished. The getting back of

the pounds of bread to the families  
of all these one-horse cart men.  
This is what I want to see done  
in the first place. What ought  
to be done afterwards may be  
matter for future consideration.  
Upon all other roads as well as  
upon our roads. Everywhere,  
where the additional toll upon one-  
horse carts was laid on, it ought  
to have been taken off on the  
20th July. The one-horse cart  
men must all know when there  
was an additional toll laid on last  
January: whenever it was laid  
on, it ought to have been taken  
off in July; and if it was not taken  
off, there has been an extortion  
to that amount from that day to  
this.

I hope that the remedy, that  
the means of obtaining redress,  
which I have here pointed out,  
will be found easy of application,  
and perfectly effectual. If, how-  
ever, any owner of a one-horse  
cart should want further informa-  
tion on the subject, he may obtain  
it by applying in person either  
here or at Fleet-street.

As to the application of the  
penalties, one half only goes to  
the person who makes the com-  
plaint. For this reason whoever  
makes a complaint should tell  
the Magistrate how much money  
has been extorted from him, and

also the amount of his loss of time, and the amount of any other injury he may have received from the same cause. He who applies for a summons must pay for it, and pay for the service of it; but this expense falls finally, upon the offending party.

As to the penalties inflicted in consequence of my application, my intention is to give them to some poor man or men whom I know to be in great want without being justly chargeable with laziness, drunkenness, or any other moral offence. I should have a perfect right to keep these penalties to myself; but I shall not do it: as a reward for what I am very sure is a great public service, I have resolved to treat myself to the pleasure of relieving from deep distress a poor and offensive family.

The one-horse cart men who went and got summonses at the same time that I did, and the management of whose cases I took upon myself, will, of course, each receive his due share of the fines. I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing my solicitor; but in the next Register I will state all the particulars, names, dates, sums, and every thing.

## JOURNAL

OF A

## RIDE IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Register.

**DARTFORD (Kent), Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1823.**—Set off from Kensington about four o'clock in the afternoon; came through Deptford, Welling, and Crayford, to this place, and got here about eight in the evening.

**ELVERTON FARM, Wednesday, Oct. 8.**—Started from Dartford this morning at seven; came through Northfleet, Gravesend, Stroud, Rochester, Chatham and Sittingbourne, to this place, where I arrived at four in the afternoon.

**DOVER, Thursday, Oct. 9.**—For the last two days I had fine weather to begin my journey; but this morning was very wet and very unpleasant till about eleven o'clock, when I took leave of my hospitable host at Elverton Farm, passing through Faversham,



Baughton and Canterbury to Dover, at which place I arrived early in the evening.

**Calais, Friday, Oct. 19.** This morning was so unpleasant that, with the opinion of my friend at Dover, I made up my mind to the losing of a day at Dover. The weather, however, got better towards noon, and a steam-boat being ready to start, I got ready, all in a hurry, to embark. My friend was so kind as to render me great assistance in getting myself and horse on board in time. The wind was fresh, as the sailors call it, and, being fair at the same time, the steam-boat, which was a very fine vessel, brought us over to this place in the short time of two hours and a half. As I bring a horse over with me, it may be well to mention some particulars attending his passage. The manner of putting him on board the vessel, contrary to my expectations, was, to sling him. Carriages they put upon the deck, but a horse has to be lowered, by means of a crane, into the hold of

the vessel. This operation is attended with very little danger to the horse: he goes into the air, suspended from the crane, and plunges and squeals a good deal (so did my horse, at least); but his strength is so completely surrounded by the means of strength greater than his own, that he is, at last, obliged to yield to the superiority: and trembling and tottering with fear, he suffers himself to be introduced to the apartment appropriated to passengers of his description.—I paid, at the Dover Custom-house, 4s. duty on my horse; valuing him at 40l. that is, just 1s. on ten pounds. To porters for putting him on board, 5s.; and 2s. for a batten to tie him up with on board the vessel. For his passage, a guinea and a half. On this side I pay for him, to the commissioner of the customs and police, 29 francs and 15 sous, in-  
 A part of the letter is defaced, or, at least, rendered illegible, by the tear on account of the seal; so that I am not quite sure, that the sums are here stated correctly. I believe they are, however; and, if they be not, the circumstance shall be noticed hereafter.—W.C.

cluding duty, charges of getting him on shore, and the commissioner's fee. (A *franc* is a coin of the value of 20 *sous*; and a *sou*, I believe, is worth just about a halfpenny English money.) — I paid, for my own passage, half-a-guinea. I am to pay, for my portmanteau, 2 francs; for my passport, (which has to be changed for another on arriving here), 3 francs. — All the business on this side of the water is managed by one person, Monsieur the Commissioner, who is the person you consult upon every matter. He is a very civil and attentive man, and, having all the business under his own eye, prevents foreigners from being imposed upon by any officious persons belonging to his department. — When I arrived at the hotel (*Hôtel de Maunice*), after having disembarked my horse, I was conducted into the room where they were eating dinner at what is called the *Table d'Hôte*. This *Table d'Hôte* is a provision for any travellers that may be in the house, or passing, about the time

that the dinner is ready. If they like to dine at this general *Table d'Hôte*, they may; if not, they may dine in a more private manner, just as they please. — With the queer sensations that the tossings of the steam-boat had given me, I did not feel inclined to partake in the entertainment going forward; and so I set myself down by the fire. I was not, however, without something to attract my attention. At the head of the table there stood a shabby-looking fellow, tightly buttoned up in an old surtout coat, with a black sleek head, and face almost as black, who, when first I went into the room, was *whistling*. I soon perceived that this was intended as an amusement for the company, which it certainly might be, for a little while, to any body; for, such was this person's excellence in his way, that, before I had been five minutes in his company, he reminded me, I thought, of almost every creature that can make a noise. His talent appeared to consist in mimicry.



He prefaced each part of his performance by a speech in explanation of the subject that was to follow. The *nightingale*, the *cuckoo*, every thing, in short, he imitated extremely well; but, when he came to the *frog*, it was so palpably his *chef d'œuvre*, that I could not help laughing, in spite of my anxiety to be as polite as I could in the company of people so famous for their politeness as the French are.

ANDRÉS, four leagues from Calais, *Saturday, Oct. 11.*—To-day the weather was very wet, till about noon. Set off from Calais. Coming out of Calais I met a *Diligence*, or some sort of travelling carriage, with two out-riders. The cavalcade, altogether, was the most uncouth thing of the kind I had ever seen. I was obliged to retreat before it, for some distance, to find a convenient place to let it go by, on account of the fear that my horse manifested. I stopped, and let it pass. One of the out-riders gave my nag a cut with his whip in going by, and I did not expect any salutation more polite from the barbarous appearance of the whole concern, and especially from the manner in which the horses were driven along, which was, by the bawling of the riders and the clacking of their whips, which made a noise almost enough to stun one. There were five horses to the vehicle, which looked as cumbersome as those in which they carry wild-beast in England, and certainly less handsome. The driver rode on one of the wheel-horses, which were two, abreast, the three others being all abreast before. A description of the dress of the drivers of these carriages would appear incredible to an Englishman. I have seen caricatures of it in England; but, I expected to find the mode of travelling much altered; nevertheless it appears to be nearly the same that it was many years ago. The driver and the out-riders to this carriage wore boots, which admit of no comparison with any thing that I ever saw before that went

by the name of boots. Take off the foot, which was twice as big as feet generally are, the boot is a long fire-bucket; and if I were to fill a sheet of paper, I could not convey a more correct idea of the thing. The country for some miles, is entirely flat, and has formerly been a common, with furze growing upon it. I saw a man at plough at a mile from Calais, from whom I found that I had come a mile out of my way, having taken the road to Dunkirk in mistake. They plough here with three horses abreast, and with a plough which is ugly, but not so heavy as some of ours in England, and they plough the land very well.—I went back, and got into my road.—Before I left Calais, I went to the market, it being market-day on Saturday. I saw farmers with their wheat, all some samples of which I looked. The wheat I saw was all very fine. Upon the road I saw a great many people, mostly women, going to and coming from market. They were going, or had been to market, it appeared, to buy things for domestic use; as those that were going home, I perceived, were carrying bread, apples, clothes, crockery-ware, and many other articles. These people were all well dressed. The labourers pretty much in the same

fashion as the English, with smock-frocks and trowsers, made of a sort of cotton stuff of a blue colour, and shoes and hats like the English. The women are very uniform in their dress. In wet weather they all wear cloaks. They seldom wear bonnets, but caps instead, which they cover when it rains, with a handkerchief or the hood of their cloaks. I speak, here, of what they call the *peasants*. Soil along here sandy, but good. Saw some men walking on high *pattens*.

ST. OMERS, six leagues from ARDRES, Sunday, Oct. 12.—Came from Ardres this morning (where I slept, on account of bad weather), and met the country people, at seven o'clock in the morning going to church.\* Passed through

\* "Going to church at seven o'clock in the morning!" the reader will exclaim. Yes; for the Catholic Priests do not take the thing so easy as our "reformed" gentry do! If people go to church at seven o'clock in the morning, they must be up by six; and this, on the 12th of October, is, really, a pretty early hour. DRYDEN, in his fine poem, the *Hind and Panther*, makes the early worship in the Catholic church a subject of praise; and, when we reflect on all the effects, distant as well as near, indirect as well as direct; when we duly reflect on all the natural effects of inculcating, in this powerful manner, this great virtue of early rising, we cannot but agree with DRYDEN, as to this point, at any rate. It must be a pleasant sight to see the country people, in their best dresses, coming from all parts



the village of La Recousse, two leagues from Ardres, a pretty little place. The harvest nearly finished. Saw some horse-beans, a good many, all along the road from Calais. They have not begun to house these yet. They are standing in sheaves in the fields in shock. Saw one piece of oats, and one piece of barley, yet in the field, but cut. The harvest here must have been full a month later than in the eastern part of Kent; that is to say, at only about fifty miles off. The beans have all been housed in Kent more than a month. The beans appear to be very fine. They grow rape or coleseed, here, from which they make a great deal of oil. It is sowed in the spring, and transplanted in the fall of the year; not with setting sticks; but with a plough. They lay the plants at about a foot apart against the ploughed land, and then turn a furrow against them, laying a row of plants for every furrow they turn. The seed ripens the next summer. The

to the church at so early an hour; and, if I have not that pleasure myself, I have another, which the writer of this letter may be assured is quite equal to it, namely, that of knowing that he is, up, and riding along the road in France, to see the country people at seven o'clock in the morning.—W. C.

soil here is chalky in many places, apparently very good; with hard flinty hills, and muddy lanes (in this weather, which is wet) like a good deal of the land in England. There is a row of planted trees, on each side of the great road, for almost every step of the road from Calais to this place. The trees are, for the most part, willows, black Italian poplars, ashes and elms, which latter appear to be much cultivated. These trees give the road and country a very fine appearance; and (which is by no means an unpleasant circumstance) there are no turnpike-gates. I have seen some woods, at a distance, but the land near the road, is, in general, very open; in many places for a thousand acres together, and more. The cattle that I have seen are good. Good cart-horses, and good cows. As for the sheep, I have seen very few, and those were at a distance from the road. I got to this place about eleven o'clock: in time to save myself from a ducking. Went this afternoon to see the cathedral, which is a very fine building; and also to see the ruins of the church of St. Bertin, a great part of which yet remains undemolished by the Revolution, during which the riches of the

monks of *St. Benedict*, to whom it belonged, were confiscated. That part of it which remains stands on a base of about 120 yards by 60. The convent which was attached to it is entirely demolished; and the remnant (a beautiful piece of building) is now being sold to build houses for the citizens! The original possessions of this community were immense. The flour-mills that belonged to it remain, and are in use. They grind wheat to feed the people of *St. Omer*. All the land which belonged to it in the shape of beautiful gardens, is cut up and built upon, or made into smaller gardens. At the entrance to the nave of the church, which remains almost perfect, there are some statues of saints in hewed stone over the porch; but people have knocked off their heads and limbs, at different times, and carried them away. I propose to remain here to-morrow, in order to go and see the *Chartreux* (the Carthusian monastery), and some other things. I am delighted with my ride, my anticipations are animating; but I cannot put my

name upon paper without feeling, that all the world is nothing in comparison with England.

I am, Sir,—

Your most obedient Servant,  
**JAMES PAUL COBBETT.**

I HAVE received two very interesting letters relative to the Paper Humbug. One is signed R. T., and it comes from Holderness, and is dated on the 20th September. The other is dated on the 8th October, and is signed S. The one from Holderness is very good: the one signed S. rather better, I think. Both together they will, as R. T. observes, give the System the devil of a blow. We shall see wheat, I think, at forty shillings a quarter; but I want to see it at twenty-four. The Small Note Bill certainly makes ten shillings a quarter difference. It is ruin; but the ruin is too slow to rouse the nation in time. We shall be niggling about with this Small Note Bill, till the country is completely sunk, unless we do something to drive the dirty rags out of circulation, and to get back His Majesty's coin.



## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 11th October.

Per Quarter.

Wheat	46	5
Rye	30	0
Barley	25	4
Oats	20	6
Beans	33	4
Peas	29	8

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 11th October.

Qrs.	4	2	1	Average	51	3
Wheat	7,407	for 19,007	10	1	Average	51
Barley	3,730	4,934	4	3	26	5
Oats	10,389	11,008	16	4	27	7
Rye	7	11	11	6	33	0
Beans	1,181	1,952	6	7	33	2
Peas	1,034	3,737	10	1	32	1

Quarters of English Grain, &c. arrived Coastwise, from Oct. 13 to Oct. 18, inclusive.

Wheat	5,390	Pease	1,446
Barley	3,580	Tares	73
Malt	2,373	Linseed	—
Oats	6,941	Rape	38
Rye	30	Brank	—
Beans	1,580	Mustard	123

Various Seeds 47 qrs.—Flour 6,706 sacks.

From Ireland.—Oats 500 qrs.

Foreign.—Linseed 1,150 qrs.

Friday, Oct. 17.—The arrivals of Grain this week are but moderate,

chiefly owing to the adverse state of the wind. Prime dry samples of Wheat rather exceed Monday's terms, but in other qualities there is no improvement. Barley remains as last quoted. Beans and Peas sell more freely. Oats of good quality meet buyers readily, but there is no freedom in the sale of other sorts.

Monday, Oct. 20.—The arrivals of all descriptions of Grain last week were only moderate, and this morning the fresh supplies of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, are not considerable. The quantity of Oats fresh up is also only middling. The prime parcels of Wheat have obtained the same prices as last Monday, but have not sold with equal freedom, and all other qualities are dull in sale, and rather cheaper.

Barley for malting is further advanced 2s. per quarter, and grinding samples are rather improved in value. Old Beans are in demand, and obtain 1s. to 2s. advance on the terms of this day so'nnight, but there is no improvement in the prices of New Beans. Grey Peas are 2s. per quarter higher for such samples as are handsome in colour.

Good samples of New Oats sell with more readiness at rather higher prices, but other kinds of Oats continue at the same prices as last quoted. Flour is unaltered.

(LEADENHALL (SAME DAY))  
COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

WHEAT.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Uxbridge, per load ....	10l.	0s.	17l.	0s.
Aylesbury .. ditto .....	9l.	10s.	13l.	0s.
Newbury .....	44	0	—	63 0
Reading .....	38	0	—	56 0
Henley .....	40	0	—	52 0
Banbury .....	48	0	—	56 0
Devizes .....	33	0	—	64 0
Warminster .....	40	0	—	64 0
Sherborne .....	40	0	—	60 0
Dorchester, per load ....	10l.	0s.	16l.	0s.
Exeter, per bushel ....	6	6	—	7 3
Leeds .....	44	0	—	64 0
Guildford, per load ....	11l.	0s.	17l.	0s.
Winchester, ditto ....	0l.	0s.	0l.	0s.
Basingstoke .....	46	0	—	63 0
Chelmsford, per load ....	9l.	0s.	15l.	10s.
Yarmouth .....	42	0	—	49 0
Birmingham .....	0	0	—	0 0
Lynn .....	36	0	—	52 0
Horncastle .....	40	0	—	50 0
Stamford .....	34	0	—	52 0
Northampton .....	44	0	—	52 0
Truro, 24 galls. to a bush.	18	0	—	0 0
Swansea, per bushel ....	7	0	—	0 0
Nottingham .....	47	0	—	0 0
Derby, 34 quarts to bush.	48	0	—	56 0
Newcastle .....	32	0	—	36 0
Dalkeith, per boll .....	18	0	—	30 0
Haddington, ditto .....	22	0	—	31 0

\* The Scotch boll is 3 per cent more than 4 bushels.

BUTTER

Liverpool, Oct. 14.—Since this day so might prices of Grain and Flour have remained much the same in value as those then quoted, although in some instances there was, during the past week, a little improvement in the demand for Wheat and Oats at prices a shade higher. The market of this day was tolerably well attended, and sales of Wheat and Oats, although not to any considerable extent, were effected at fully the prices of last Tuesday. Other articles of

the 4th to the 18th without alteration. Imported into Liverpool, from the 7th to the 18th October 1823 inclusive; — Wheat 3105; Oats 4188; Barley 190; Malt 298; and Beans 25 quarters. Oatmeal 135 packs of 240 lbs. Flour 1105 sacks, and American barrels 1452.

Norwich, Oct. 18.—The growers were in some expectation of making things better than they actually turned out to-day; the buyers not being over anxious to agree to the advances demanded. Certainly prices were higher than last week, but our merchants did not buy freely, except Barley, good samples of which were much in request. Wheat, 40s. to 52s.; Barley, 24s. to 29s.; general runs of good, 28s.; and Oats, 20s. to 25s. per quarter.

Bristol, Oct. 18.—The sales of Corn here are rather more lively than they have been for some weeks past, and the prices of some kinds of Grain are rather improved.—Best Wheat from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Barley, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 5d.; Beans, 3s. to 5s.; Oats, 2s. to 3s.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 28s. to 46s. per bag.

Birmingham, Oct. 16.—More money was asked to-day for all kinds of Grain in good condition, but was not generally obtained; and, indeed, the Wheat market may be considered to have closed rather heavily. Beans, Barley, and Oats, sold pretty freely; the former at an advance of 6d. to 9d. per ten scores. Flour has risen 3s. per sack; sales dull.

Ipwich, Oct. 18.—Our market to-day was not largely supplied with any Grain. Prices were higher, — as follow:—Old Wheat, 56s. to 60s.; New ditto, 40s. to 52s.; Barley, 25s. to 30s.; Peas, 28s.; and Oats, 24s. per quarter.



**Wisbech, Oct. 18.**—There was a short supply of samples of Wheat, the prime qualities of which only supported last week's prices. Oats are rather dull in sale. Mustard Seed barely supported last week's rates.

**Boston, Oct. 15.**—This day's market was well supplied with all sorts of Grain, which continues brisk in demand at last week's prices, and sold as follows:—Wheat, 40s. to 48s.; Oats, 14s. to 18s.; Beans, 34s. to 36s.; and Barley, 26s. to 28s. per quarter.

**Wakefield, Oct. 17.**—Our market has been well supplied with all descriptions of Grain. The quality of New Wheat, being in general unfit for the use of the Millers, has caused a brisk demand for fine old quality, which may be quoted full 2s. per quarter dearer, and the best samples of new are likewise 1s. to 2s. higher. Barley, Oats, and Shelling, fully maintain last week's prices. Beans are brisk sale, at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Rapeseed remains very heavy, without any alteration in prices.

**SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 20.**

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

Beef ..... 2 0 to 3 6  
Mutton ..... 2 8 to 3 8  
Veal ..... 3 8 to 4 10  
Pork ..... 4 0 to 5 0

Beasts ..... 3 287 | Sheep ..... 21,800  
Calves ..... 180 | Pigs ..... 220

**NEWGATE (same day).**

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

Beef ..... 2 0 to 3 0  
Mutton ..... 2 4 to 3 2  
Veal ..... 3 0 to 4 0  
Pork ..... 3 0 to 5 0

**LEADENHALL (same day).**

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

Beef ..... 2 0 to 3 0  
Mutton ..... 2 6 to 3 2  
Veal ..... 3 4 to 4 8  
Pork ..... 3 0 to 5 0

**WHEAT.**  
Uxbridge, per load ..... 101. 0s. 12d.  
Aylesbury, ditto ..... 91. 10s. 0d.  
Newbury, ditto ..... 83. 0s. 0d.  
City, 22 Oct. 1823.  
Reading, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
Henley, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
Banbury, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
Oxford, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Albans, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Martin, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Paul, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Peter, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. John, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. James, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. George, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Andrew, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Patrick, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Mary, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Elizabeth, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Anne, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Agnes, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Margaret, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Catherine, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Barbara, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Ursula, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Lucia, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Simon, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Jude, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Thome, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Peter, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Paul, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Andrew, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Patrick, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Mary, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Elizabeth, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Anne, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Agnes, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Margaret, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Catherine, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Barbara, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Ursula, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Lucia, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Simon, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Jude, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.  
St. Thome, ditto ..... 80. 0s. 0d.

**BACON.**

There is very little demand for Bacon in this Market; but the jobbers are looking forward, and are making time bargains: with them profit "never is, but always to be" made. As we have often observed, a calm is the thing they most dread: there must be a bustle created by themselves, or they are in danger of being forgotten. The regular tradesman, however, is generally doing the most and the best sort of business when these men are idle.—On board, 32s. to 34s.—Land- ed, Old, 34s. to 38s.; New, 42s. to 44s.

**BUTTER.**

The stock here is very heavy, and for the greater part, almost unsaleable, on account of its staleness, having been brought here during the hot weather; and there being enough of that which is fresh, for the demand for consumption. The trade being so unprofitable, some have been employing their

loose cash in buying *Spanish Bonds*. Before the failure of the Irish Banks in 1819, many of the Irish shippers were in the habit of speculating on their own account; but that event so crippled them, that they can now move only through the means which they derive from London. Speaking of the *staleness* of the Butter reminds us of the origin of the law for compelling the shippers of Butter to send it in casks of a small size; a measure very injurious to the retail dealers, but more so, if possible, to the *speculators*; because, as they almost always keep the Butter until it get stale, the smaller the quantity in the cask, the sooner, of course, the Butter perishes. This Act originated with Sir John Newport, to serve a *particular interest*, and like all such things, is a *general injury*. The Committee should have this Act repealed.—  
On board: Carlow, 77s. to 79s.—Belfast, 76s. to 77s.—Waterford, 72s. to 73s.—Dublin, 74s.—Cork, 72s. to 73s.—Limerick, 70s. to 71s.—Landed: Carlow, 78s. to 82s.—Belfast, 78s.—Waterford, 74s. to 75s.—Dublin, 74s. to 76s.—Cork, or Limerick, 74s.—Dutch, 74s. to 84s. (this article is losing from 10s. to 15s. per cwt;) Holstein, 70s. to 78s.—Emden, 66s. to 68s.

#### CHEESE.

This branch is become as dull as the others: the factors will burn

their fingers, if they do not buy cautiously. Old Cheshire (fine), 74s. to 80s.; Middling, 60s. to 66s. New, 56s. to 63s.—Double, 56s. to 64s.—Single, 46s. to 58s.

#### POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.  
Ware, £2 5 to £3 15  
Middlings... 1 15 — 2 0  
Chats... 1 15 — 0 0  
Common Red... 0 0 — 0 0  
Onions... 0s. 0d. — 0s. 0d. per bush.

BOROUGH.—per Ton.  
Ware, £2 5 to £3 10  
Middlings... 1 10 — 2 0  
Chats... 1 10 — 0 0  
Common Red... 0 0 — 0 0  
Onions... 0s. 0d. — 0s. 0d. per bush.

#### HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Hay... 80s. to 105s.  
Straw... 40s. to 50s.  
Clover 100s. to 126s.  
St. James's.—Hay... 62s. to 110s.  
Straw... 39s. to 49s.  
Clover... 90s. to 112s.  
Whitechapel,—Hay... 80s. to 115s.  
Straw... 40s. to 50s.  
Clover 110s. to 135s.

#### Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, Oct. 20.—Our market is at present dull, the holders of New Hops not being disposed to submit to the buyers' prices.—  
Currency, New Sussex, 11l. 11s. to 13l. 10s.; Kent, 12l. to 15l.; Sussex, 1822, 8l. to 9l. 9s.; Kent, 8l. 8s. to 11l. 11s. At Weyhill



Fair the quantity pitched was, Old, 883; New Country, 718; and New Farnham, 220; but few sold, the growers asking for Farnham, 20% to 25%; Country, 12% to 17%.

Maidstone, Oct. 18.—At our Michaelmas Fair yesterday, there were a great many samples of Hops offered for sale; but to the great disappointment of the Planters, hardly any bargains were made. The unfavourable report from Weyhill Fair seemed to throw a general stagnation upon the trade, and in consequence we cannot say any thing about prices.

#### HAY and STRAW, per Load

Smithfield.—Hay... 80s. to 10s.  
Straw... 40s. to 5s.  
Clover 100s. to 12s.  
St. James's.—Hay... 62s. to 11s.  
Straw... 39s. to 4s.  
Clover... 30s. to 11s.  
Whitechapel.—Hay... 80s. to 11s.  
Straw... 40s. to 5s.  
Clover 110s. to 12s.

#### Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in Borough.

Monday, Oct. 20.—Our market is at present dull, the holders of New Hops not being disposed to submit to the buyers' prices. Curreney, New Sussex, 11s. to 13s. 10s.; Kent, 12s. to 15s. Sussex, 182s. 8s. to 9s. 9s. At Weyhill.

Worcester, Oct. 11.—The business doing in our market is yet very trivial. Good Hops of all dates fully support the highest prices hitherto quoted, and the large holders are keeping back in expectation of an advance.—1822's, 8s. 8s. to 10s. 10s. 1821's, 4s. 6s. to 5s.

#### COAL MARKET, Oct. 17.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*  
67 Newcastle. 67. 37s. 0d. to 38s. 3d.  
181 Sunderland. 181. 42s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.

almost always keep the Butter until it get stale, the smaller the quantity in the cask, the sooner of course, the Butter perishes. This Act originated with Sir John Newport, to serve a particular interest, and like all such things, is a general injury. The Committee should have this Act repealed.—On board: Carlisle, 72s. to 73s.—Bellast, 76s. to 77s.—Waterford, 72s. to 73s.—Dublin, 74s.—Cork, 72s. to 73s.—Limerick, 70s. to 71s.—Landed: Carlisle, 78s. to 82s.—Bellast, 78s.—Waterford, 74s. to 75s.—Dublin, 74s. to 76s.—Cork, 72s.—Limerick, 74s.—Dutch, 74s. to 75s. (this article is losing from 10s. to 15s. per cwt.) Holstein, 70s. to 78s.—Emden, 68s. to 69s.

#### CHEESE.

This branch is become as dull as the others; the factors will burn